

August 12 they were seen to hover from 7:40 to 8:00 P.M. Although they were usually hovering from 2 to 5 feet above the road, some were observed up to 20 feet. Careful watch before and after the stated hours showed that no flies were hovering then.

When hovering they were captured rather easily and on the dates mentioned 34, 24, and 20 respectively were taken and many others were seen.

On the first mentioned date one pair was observed to mate. The male struck the female and connection was made in flight, after which the pair attached to a leaf, one holding firm thereto while the other hung motionless below.

Females of this species were observed feeding on cattle in a pasture several miles distant but no males were seen in the vicinity. The road where males were observed was located between a possible breeding area and a herd of cows. It seemed probable that the males lay in wait for the females which were returning, after a blood meal, to the breeding ground.

The hovering habit appeared to be restricted to the period just before darkness when the temperature was falling, and its purpose may have been to maintain the body temperature of the males sufficiently to enable them to make the rapid flights necessary to overtake the females at this time.

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### A Third Species in the *Chelodesmid* Genus *Semionellus* (Diplopoda)

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The type of a new species of *Semionellus*, established by the author for *Leptodesmus placidus* Wood, was noted in the routine examination of a collection of millipeds and chilopods made by Stanley and Dorothea Mulaik near Kerrville, Texas, in 1939 and now in the author's collection at the University of Utah. *Semionellus michiganus* (Chamberlin), described originally under *Chonaphe*, was previously (1946) found.

**Semionellus tertius** new species

Chestnut brown above, with the thickened borders of the keels yellow. Legs brownish yellow. Antennae and cauda chestnut brown.

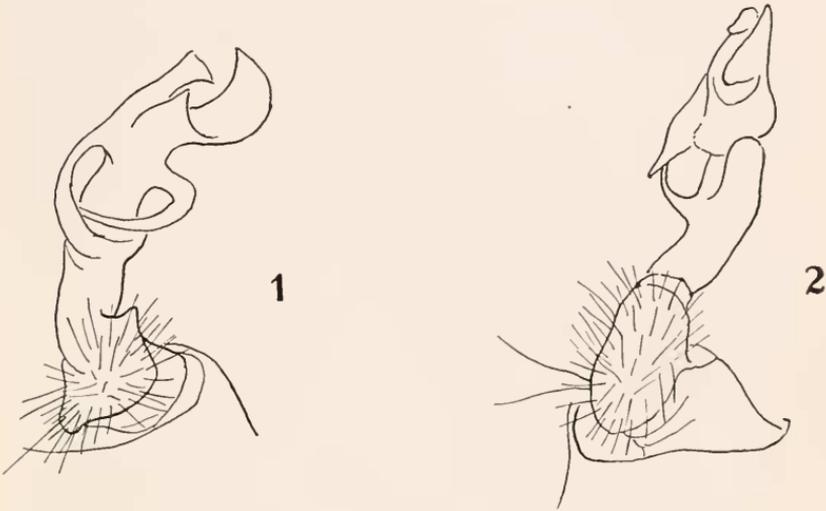
*Semionellus tertius* n. sp.

FIG. 1. Left gonopod of male, ventral view.

FIG. 2. The same, ectal view.

In the gonopods of the male the characteristic subflagelliform spine of the telepodite is much shorter than in either of the previously known species; also the terminal lobes are obviously different as shown in the accompanying figures.

Width, 4.2 mm.

Locality: TEXAS, near Kerrville (?).

One male taken by S. and D. Mulaik, 1939. A somewhat smaller form than the two species previously known and than the species of *Chonaphe*, a closely related genus of the Pacific Coast region.